

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
1	BRS	L1	166602	(waste or spillage or spill or oil or toxic or nuclear or harmful\$2 or hazardous or hazard) near5 (treatment or treat or treating or treated)	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/05/13 16:04
2	BRS	L2	42585	(waste or spillage or spill or oil or toxic or nuclear or harmful\$2 or hazardous or hazard) near5 (cleaner or clean or cleaning)	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/05/13 16:04
3	BRS	L3	71695	(waste or spillage or spill or oil or toxic or nuclear or harmful\$2 or hazardous or hazard) near5 (dispose or disposing or disposal or disposed)	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/05/13 16:05
4	BRS	L4	25846	(waste or spillage or spill or oil or toxic or nuclear or harmful\$2 or hazardous or hazard) near5 (recycle or recycling or recycled)	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/05/13 16:05
5	BRS	L5	73619	(waste or spillage or spill or oil or toxic or nuclear or harmful\$2 or hazardous or hazard) near5 (recovered or recover or recovering or recovery)	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/05/13 16:06
6	BRS	L6	46151	(1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5) near5 (procedure or process or step)	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/05/13 16:07
7	BRS	L7	29	(1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5) near5 (instructing or instruction)	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/05/13 16:08

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
8	BRS	L8	761	(1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5) near5 (information or data)	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/05/13 16:08
9	BRS	L9	27918	(waste or spillage or spill or oil or toxic or nuclear or harmful\$2 or hazardous or hazard) near5 (detect or detected or detection or detecting)	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/05/13 16:09
10	BRS	L10	18775	(waste or spillage or spill or oil or toxic or nuclear or harmful\$2 or hazardous or hazard) near5 (sensed or sense or sensing or sensor)	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/05/13 16:10
11	BRS	L11	4070	(waste or spillage or spill or oil or toxic or nuclear or harmful\$2 or hazardous or hazard) near5 (reader or reading or read)	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/05/13 16:11
12	BRS	L12	1155	(6 or 7 or 8) and (9 or 10 or 11)	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/05/13 16:11
13	BRS	L13	335	(6 or 7 or 8) near5 (selecting or selection or select or selected)	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/05/13 16:11
14	BRS	L14	8	(6 or 7 or 8) near5 (picking or picked or pick)	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/05/13 16:11

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
15	BRS	L15	16	(6 or 7 or 8) near5 (choosing or choose or chosen)	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/05/13 16:11
16	BRS	L16	27	12 and (13 or 14 or 15)  <i>Scanned Li, Ab, Kwic all</i>	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/05/13 16:20
17	BRS	L17	54	6226617.pn. or (@pd<=19710101 and (705/1 or 705/8 or 705/9 or 705/400 or 707/104.1).ccls.)  <i>Scanned Li all</i>	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB; USOCR	2002/05/13 16:51

	Document ID	Issue Date	Inventor	Current OR	Current XRef	Pages
1	US 6226617 B	20010501	HAYASHI, M et al.			52
2	WO 9721501 A1	19970619				88
3	US 5712990 A	19980127	Henderson, Don J.	705/28	705/29	53
4	US 5664112 A	19970902	Sturgeon, Douglas H. et al.	705/28	700/95	47
5	US 4839061 A	19890613	Manchak Jr., Frank et al.	210/743	210/170; 210/241; 210/747; 37/322; 37/333; 37/335; 405/128 .25; 405/128 .75; 405/264; 588/252	8

116 results

	<b>Document ID</b>	<b>Issue Date</b>	<b>Inventor</b>	<b>Current OR</b>	<b>Current xRef</b>	<b>Pages</b>
1	US 6226617 B	20010501	HAYASHI, M et al.			52
2	US 6226617 B1	20010501	Suzuki, Tatsuya et al.	705/1	705/8; 705/9; 707/104.1	52

L17 results

US-PAT-NO: 4839061

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4839061 A

TITLE: Method and apparatus for treatment of hazardous material spills

DATE-ISSUED: June 13, 1989

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Manchak Jr.; Frank	Long Beach	CA	90802	N/A
Manchak III; Frank	Long Beach	CA	90802	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 210/743,210/170,210/241,210/747,37/322,37/333,37/335,405/128.25  
,405/128.75,405/264,588/252

ABSTRACT: Spills of hazardous materials are treated at the site of the spill using an integrated spill responder system which enables personnel to remain at a safe distance from the spill. The mobile, fully self-contained system is dispatched to the spill site and uses a remotely controlled spill treatment head which is maintained in close non-contact proximity to the spill. The system continuously monitors the progress of the treatment operation through various sensors mounted on a boom assembly, or by vacuum drawing samples of the spilled material and chemical treatment agents mixed therewith aboard the spill responder vehicle. Once the spill has been reduced to a non-hazardous form, the treated material can be left at the site of the spill, removed by standard vacuum trucks, or removed by the spill responder system itself by using internal storage tanks.

17 Claims, 4 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 3

----- KWIC -----

BSPR: These and other objects are achieved according to the present invention by testing the material to be treated at the site of the spill, and measuring preselected chemical and physical properties of the material for the purpose of classification. Once properties have been measured and a suitable classification made, a response procedure for treating the material at the spill site is selected as a function of the properties that were measured so as to permit efficient treatment and, if necessary, removal of the spilled hazardous material.

BSPR: The selected response procedure for treating the spilled hazardous material may require application of suitable treatment agents prior to, simultaneously with, or subsequent to removal of the spilled hazardous material from the spill site. Suitable treating reagents as well as steam, hot air, activated carbon and the like are transported to the spill site as part of the mobile apparatus for selective application as needed.

DEPR: If the probes 90, 92 and central controller unit 100 detect the presence of volatile hydrocarbons in the spill, heat in the form of steam or hot air produced from an on board boiler 52 is discharged from the steam nozzles 50 on the pickup head 24 directly onto the spilled

materials. The above mentioned vacuum pump 76 is then actuated to remove hydrocarbons volatilized by the injection of steam underneath the pickup head 24 and hood 70.

DEPR: In operation, the spill responder system 10 according to the present invention treats spilled hazardous materials by first measuring as by the probes 90, 92 properties of hazardous material m, such as oxidation reduction potential, pH, temperature and the like. Based on the properties measured an appropriate procedure or plan is selected for treating the spilled hazardous material m.

DEPR: If this procedure calls for applying a treating agent, or for volatizing hazardous material m, either prior to or simultaneously with removal of material m from the spill site, the appropriate reagent or heated medium is fed through the nozzles 40, 50 and onto the spill.

DEPR: At any time during the treatment process particularly hazardous or difficult to treat material m may be drawn from the spill site and routed to holding tank 80 by remotely controllable valve 65 and associated branch conduit to tank 80. When holding tank 80 is full, the overflow can either be drawn off through discharge port 87 to an auxiliary holding tank, or mobile vehicle 12 can be taken to an appropriate disposal facility.

CLPR: 1. A method of treating a spill of hazardous material comprising the steps of:

CLPV: (a) supporting a spill pickup and treatment head from a mobile apparatus and sensing the distance between said head and the spill surface;

US-PAT-NO: 5664112

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5664112 A

TITLE: Integrated hazardous substances management unit

DATE-ISSUED: September 2, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Sturgeon; Douglas H.	San Mateo	CA	N/A	N/A
Gordon; Emery J.	Half Moon Bay	CA	N/A	N/A
Connors; Matthew D.	Half Moon Bay	CA	N/A	N/A
Sziklai; Anthony T.	Half Moon Bay	CA	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/28,700/95

ABSTRACT: Apparatus that provides an integrated approach for all management activities for hazardous substances used or generated at a facility, including form generation and compliance with the reporting requirements. The apparatus includes six functional groupings and a database schema or coordinator that integrates these groupings and allows them to share and exchange relevant information. The functional groupings include a hazardous materials index grouping (chemical profiles, waste profiles, Material Safety Data Sheets, etc.), a hazardous materials management grouping (MSDS generation, process definition, materials transfers, etc.), a human resource management grouping (training, exposure limits, etc.) and a hazardous commitment management grouping (compliance requirements and deadlines). Optionally, a hazardous waste management grouping (waste accumulations, Hazardous Waste Manifests, etc.) or a hazardous permit management grouping (permit approvals and renewals, etc.), or both, may be combined with all of the other four functional groupings to form an operating system. Optionally, the hazardous materials index grouping plus the hazardous materials management grouping plus the database schema may be combined with one of the other four functional groupings to form an operating system. Optionally, the hazardous materials index grouping plus the database schema may be combined with one of the other five functional groupings to form an operating system.

74 Claims, 42 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 23

----- KWIC -----

BSPR: J & H Software offers Process Adviser/NPDES Reporter, which allows management of process data for a waste treatment facility, including solids balances, percent removal and statistical analyses of plant operation parameters.

CLPR: 27. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said Chemical Profile for a selected substance, contained in said Hazardous Materials Index data means, contains information on a waste disposal procedure to be followed for disposing of the selected substance.

CLPV: Hazardous Permit Management data means for monitoring and recording applications,

approvals, renewals and expirations of regulatory agency permits allowing the facility to store, use, emit or discharge specified hazardous substances, for monitoring and recording facility chemical emissions and waste discharges and the results of detection and testing of specified hazardous substance emissions and discharges, for monitoring and recording variations between actual emissions and discharges and permitted emissions and discharges, and for monitoring and recording the results of source reduction measures, if any, implemented at the facility;

CLPV: Hazardous Permit Management data means for monitoring and recording applications, approvals, renewals and expirations of regulatory agency permits allowing the facility to store, use, emit or discharge specified hazardous substances, for monitoring and recording facility chemical emissions and waste discharges and the results of detection and testing of specified hazardous substance emissions and discharges, for monitoring and recording variations between actual emissions and discharges and permitted emissions and discharges, and for monitoring and recording the results of source reduction measures, if any, implemented at the facility;

CLPW: Hazardous Permit Management data means for monitoring and recording applications, approvals, renewals and expirations of regulatory agency permits allowing the facility to store, use, emit or discharge specified hazardous substances, for monitoring and recording facility chemical emissions and waste discharges and the results of detection and testing of specified hazardous substance emissions and discharges, for monitoring and recording variations between actual emissions and discharges and permitted emissions and discharges, and for monitoring and recording the results of source reduction measures, if any, implemented at the facility;

CLPW: Hazardous Permit Management data means for monitoring and recording applications, approvals, renewals and expirations of regulatory agency permits allowing the facility to store, use, emit or discharge specified hazardous substances; for monitoring and recording facility chemical emissions and waste discharges and the results of detection and testing of specified hazardous substance emissions and discharges, for monitoring and recording variations between actual emissions and discharges and permitted emissions and discharges, and for monitoring and recording the results of source reduction measures, if any, implemented at the facility;

US-PAT-NO: 5712990

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5712990 A

TITLE: Economical automated process for averting physical dangers to people, wildlife or environment due to hazardous waste

DATE-ISSUED: January 27, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Henderson; Don J.	Danville	CA	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/28,705/29

ABSTRACT: Very costly professional-level judgments needed to comply with scientific and statutory restrictions on hazardous-waste segregation, shipment and disposal are collected cumulatively in a database for a very large number of hazardous waste materials. Many of these materials are statutorily designated or scientifically recognized, or both, as posing a significant physical danger to humans, other organisms, or the ecosphere generally. Later many consignments of particular materials are received (or identified before receipt, in a batch mode of operation) and classified very inexpensively--using nonprofessional-level personnel--by reference to the computerized database. Reversion to professional-level judgments occurs only if a material not previously encountered is received. Each consignment of each material is classified and handled consistently with all other consignments of like material, and in accordance with the professional-level judgments embodied in the database. The system automatically establishes subsequent routing and handling, and generates all labels, regulatory reports and inventories; and also makes possible detailed tracing, tabulation of hazard characteristics by specific areas within storage facilities, and even retrieval if desired for recycling or reconfiguration.

37 Claims, 27 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 30

Number of Drawing Sheets: 24

----- KWIC -----

BSPR: My invention addresses a major problem of modern society: how to dispose of the extremely complex and diverse wastes that are generated in industrial processes, military and medical facilities, and high-technology research activities.

BSPR: In the first of these aspects, the invention is a process for segregation, shipment and disposal of hazardous waste. Some of the steps in the process are described as performed by preprogrammed computer steps; other steps are not so limited, and may be performed by people, or by people and computer functions in conjunction, or in some cases either by people or by equipment--for instance automatic equipment under computer control.

BSPR: Step (a) is maintaining a computerized database of hazardous waste materials. That database comprises, for each material in the database, at least one entry that includes sufficient information for synthesizing a hazardous-waste segregation, shipment and disposal profile for that

material.

BSPR: Each set of container-information fields includes a hazardous-waste segregation, shipment and disposal profile of materials placed or to be placed in one corresponding container of the multiplicity. In other words, in one form of my invention step (e) could be maintaining a database with multiple records, each record representing one container--such as, for example, one shipping drum.

BSPR: Step (f) is then extracting, by preprogrammed computer substeps, a hazardous-waste segregation, shipment and disposal profile from the information in the material entry found in step (c) or created in step (d). This extracting step may take a great variety of different forms, depending upon the form or format in which the profile information is maintained in step (a).

BSPR: Step (g) is searching the computerized sets of container-information fields, by preprogrammed computer substeps, for a particular set of container-information fields that corresponds to a particular one container, of the multiplicity, in which to place the particular material identified in step (b). This container-information-field set searching step comprises searching for a particular set of container-information fields whose hazardous-waste segregation, shipment and disposal profile is compatible with that of the entry found in step (c) or created in step (d).

BSPR: When these elements are present, I also prefer that the extracting step (f) comprises synthesizing the hazardous-waste segregation, shipment and disposal profile by combining, by means of the preprogrammed computer substeps of step (f), at least the information elements (A) through (D) in the above list. If the material has a secondary hazard class, I also prefer that the material-database maintaining step (a) further comprise the substep of also including that secondary class within the information for each hazardous waste material; and that the extracting step (f) further comprise also combining that secondary hazard class into the profile.

BSPR: To initiate the batch mode, the material descriptions supplied by the prospective generator of wastes, i. e., prospective customer, can be typed by a word-processing operator or clerk-typist into a computer file. Alternatively if the descriptions are printed legibly in paperwork received from the generator of the wastes, the descriptions can be read from that paperwork into a computer file by an optical scanner.

BSPR: Still another possibility is for the generator of the wastes to supply the information in computer-data form at the outset--on a computer disc, or by modem and telephone transmission, or by any other convenient means. For instance the information could be read from bar codes on the waste -material consignments.

BSPR: By virtue of my previously described selection of information elements to include in the hazardous-waste segregation, shipment and disposal profile extracted in step (f), it is possible to select a PSN based upon that profile without further processing. Actually the information needed

to select a PSN is only a subset of that included in the profile.

BSPR: In its second major aspect, my invention is a process for segregation, shipment, and disposal of hazardous waste. The process comprises these steps:

BSPR: Since I have already pointed out that the two major aspects of my invention are preferably practiced in conjunction with each other, it will be understood that for each material, the hazard parameters considered together preferably include sufficient information for extracting a hazardous-waste segregation, shipment and disposal profile of that material.

CLPR: 1. A process for segregation, shipment and disposal of hazardous waste; said process comprising the steps of:

CLPR: 7. The process of claim 2, further for use in labelling of hazardous wastes preparatory to shipment and disposal, and wherein:

CLPR: 30. A process for segregation, shipment and disposal of hazardous waste; said process comprising the steps of:

CLPV: (a) maintaining a computerized database of hazardous waste materials, said database comprising, for each material in the database, at least one entry that includes sufficient information for synthesizing a hazardous-waste segregation, shipment and disposal profile for that material;

CLPV: (e) maintaining a multiplicity of computerized sets of container-information fields for a multiplicity of particular containers, respectively, wherein each set of container-information fields includes a hazardous-waste segregation, shipment and disposal profile of materials placed or to be placed in one corresponding container of the multiplicity;

CLPV: (f) then extracting, by preprogrammed computer substeps, a hazardous-waste segregation, shipment and disposal profile from said information in the material entry found in step (c) or created in step (d);

CLPV: (g) searching said computerized sets of container-information fields, by preprogrammed computer substeps, for a particular set of container-information fields that corresponds to a particular one container, of said multiplicity, in which to place said particular material identified in step (b); wherein said container-information-field set searching step comprises searching for a particular set of container-information fields whose hazardous-waste segregation, shipment and disposal profile is compatible with that of said entry found in step (c) or created in step (d);

CLPV: said applying step further comprises physically shipping and disposing of at least some contents of said particular container in accordance with said hazardous-waste profile maintained in step (e) for said particular container.

CLPV: in event of said selective disposing, said applying step further comprises physically shipping and disposing of at least some contents of said particular container in accordance with said hazardous-waste profile maintained in step (e) for said particular container.

CLPV: the extracting step (f) comprises synthesizing the hazardous-waste segregation, shipment and disposal profile by combining, by means of said preprogrammed computer substeps of step (f), at least said information elements (A) through (D).

CLPV: based upon the hazardous-waste segregation, shipment and disposal profile extracted in step (f), and by preprogrammed computer substeps, selecting a proper shipping name for the specific consignment.

CLPV: for each material, said hazard parameters considered together include sufficient information for extracting there-from a hazardous-waste segregation, shipment and disposal profile of that material; said profile for each material being extracted from but distinct from the entire collective information in said database for the same material;

CLPV: in said subsequent classifying step, a hazardous-waste segregation, shipment and disposal profile is synthesized substantially by computerized automatic combination of at least said information elements (A) through (D); and

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1997-332595

DERWENT-WEEK: 200126

4 ~ COPYRIGHT 1999 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD 14 ~

TITLE: Product disposal method e.g. for processing waste consumer electronic products - reading design information from product, checking with stored database, and selecting appropriate processing

INVENTOR-NAME: HAYASHI, M; HIROSHIGE, Y ; KITAMURA, T ; OCHIAI, Y ; OHASHI, T ; SUZUKI, T ; TACHI, T

PRIORITY-DATA: 1995JP-0323340 (December 12, 1995) , 1995JP-0323339 (December 12, 1995)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 6226617 B1	May 1, 2001	N/A	000	G06F 017/60
WO 9721501 A1	June 19, 1997	J	084	B09B 005/00
JP 09155327 A	June 17, 1997	N/A	038	B09B 005/00
JP 09155328 A	June 17, 1997	N/A	038	B09B 005/00

INT-CL\_(IPC): B09B005/00; B29B017/00 ; G06F017/60

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US 6226617B

BASIC-ABSTRACT: In the product disposal system, the information required for the waste-product separation procedure is added to a waste product, a desired disposal method for the waste product is selected, and the waste product is processed in a disposal factory. A unit (1) reads out the information added to the waste product. A memory (3) stores a database of the required information. The disposal procedure is determined (4), and the disposal sequence varied (6). Sensors (7) for detect whether the disposal can be progressed in procedure.

ADVANTAGE - Determines and outputs appropriate and suitable disposal procedure according to state of waste product so that pollution due to disposal of toxic matters is prevented.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 9721501A

EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACT: In the product disposal system, the information required for the waste-product separation procedure is added to a waste product, a desired disposal method for the waste product is selected, and the waste product is processed in a disposal factory. A unit (1) reads out the information added to the waste product. A memory (3) stores a database of the required information. The disposal procedure is determined (4), and the disposal sequence varied (6). Sensors (7) for detect whether the disposal can be progressed in procedure.

CLIPPEDIMAGE= WO009721501A1

PUB-NO: WO009721501A1

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9721501 A1

TITLE: TITLE DATA NOT AVAILABLE

PUBN-DATE: June 19, 1997

ABSTRACT:

<CHG DATE=19970826 STATUS=O> A product disposal system which determines and outputs an appropriate and suitable disposal procedure according to the state of a waste product so that pollution due to disposal of toxic matters is prevented. The product disposal system in which the information required for the waste-product separation procedure is added to a waste product, a desired disposal method for the waste product is selected, and the waste product is processed in a disposal factory comprises means (1) for reading out the information added to the waste product, means (3) for storing the database of the required information, disposal procedure determining means (4), disposal sequence changing means (6) and sensing means (7) for sensing whether the disposal can be progressed in procedure.

DIALOG 13 MAY 2002

File 2:INSPEC 1969-2002/May W2 (c) 2002 Institution of Electrical Engineers  
File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2002/May 10 (c) 2002 Resp. DB Svcs.  
File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2002/May 13 (c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning  
File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2002/May 10 (c) 2002 The Gale Group  
File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2002/May 13 (c) 2002 The Dialog Corp.  
File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2002/Apr (c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning  
File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2002/May W1 (c) 2002 BLDSC all rts. reserv.  
File 77:Conference Papers Index 1973-2002/Mar (c) 2002 Cambridge Sci Abs  
File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2002/Apr (c) 2002 The HW Wilson Co.  
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2002/May 13 (c) 2002 The Gale Group  
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989 (c) 1999 The Gale Group  
File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2002/May (c) 2002 Info. Today Inc.  
File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods. 85-2002/Apr (c) 2002 Info. Sources Inc  
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2002/May 10 (c) 2002 The Gale Group  
File 347:JAPIO Oct/1976-2001/Dec(Updated 020503) (c) 2002 JPO & JAPIO  
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2002/May W01 (c) 2002 European Patent Office  
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1983-2002/UB=20020509,UT=20020502 (c) 2002  
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File 474:New York Times Abs 1969-2002/May 10 (c) 2002 The New York Times  
File 475:Wall Street Journal Abs 1973-2002/May 10 (c) 2002 The New York Times  
File 476:Financial Times Fulltext 1982-2002/May 13 (c) 2002 Financial Times Ltd  
File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/May 11 (c) 2002 The Gale Group  
File 610:Business Wire 1999-2002/May 13 (c) 2002 Business Wire.  
File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2002/May 13 (c) 2002 PR Newswire Association Inc  
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2002/May 10 (c) 2002 The Gale Group  
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2002/May 13 (c) 2002 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc  
File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2002/May 11 (c) 2002 San Jose Mercury News  
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2002/May 10 (c) 2002 The Gale Group  
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28 (c) 1999 Business Wire  
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30 (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc  
File 6:NTIS 1964-2002/May W3 (c) 2002 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res  
File 7:Social SciSearch(R) 1972-2002/May W2 (c) 2002 Inst for Sci Info  
File 8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2002/May W2 (c) 2002 Engineering Info. Inc.  
File 14:Mechanical Engineering Abs 1973-2002/May (c) 2002 Cambridge Sci Abs  
File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2002/May W2 (c) 2002 Inst for Sci Info  
File 94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2002/Mar W4 (c) 2002 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)  
File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info

Set	Items	Description
S1	285287	(WASTE OR SPILLAGE OR SPILL OR OIL OR TOXIC OR NUCLEAR OR HARMFUL?? OR HAZARDOUS OR HAZARD) (5N) (TREATMENT OR TREAT OR TREATING OR TREATED)
S2	66878	(WASTE OR SPILLAGE OR SPILL OR OIL OR TOXIC OR NUCLEAR OR HARMFUL?? OR HAZARDOUS OR HAZARD) (5N) (CLEANER OR CLEAN OR CLEANING)
S3	285082	(WASTE OR SPILLAGE OR SPILL OR OIL OR TOXIC OR NUCLEAR OR HARMFUL?? OR HAZARDOUS OR HAZARD) (5N) (DISPOSE OR DISPOSING OR DISPOSAL OR DISPOSED)
S4	109740	(WASTE OR SPILLAGE OR SPILL OR OIL OR TOXIC OR NUCLEAR OR HARMFUL?? OR HAZARDOUS OR HAZARD) (5N) (RECYCLE OR RECYCLING OR RECYCLED)
S5	130077	(WASTE OR SPILLAGE OR SPILL OR OIL OR TOXIC OR NUCLEAR OR HARMFUL?? OR HAZARDOUS OR HAZARD) (5N) (RECOVERED OR RECOVER OR COVERING OR RECOVERY)
S6	27368	(S1 OR S2 OR S3 OR S4 OR S5) (5N) (PROCEDURE OR PROCESS OR STEP)
S7	50	(S1 OR S2 OR S3 OR S4 OR S5) (5N) (INSTRUCTING OR INSTRUCTION)
S8	9804	(S1 OR S2 OR S3 OR S4 OR S5) (5N) (INFORMATION OR DATA)
S9	41176	(WASTE OR SPILLAGE OR SPILL OR OIL OR TOXIC OR NUCLEAR OR HARMFUL?? OR HAZARDOUS OR HAZARD) (5N) (DETECT OR DETECTED OR DETECTION OR DETECTING)
S10	14934	(WASTE OR SPILLAGE OR SPILL OR OIL OR TOXIC OR NUCLEAR OR HARMFUL?? OR HAZARDOUS OR HAZARD) (5N) (SENSED OR SENSE OR SENSING OR SENSOR)
S11	6264	(WASTE OR SPILLAGE OR SPILL OR OIL OR TOXIC OR NUCLEAR OR HARMFUL?? OR HAZARDOUS OR HAZARD) (5N) (READER OR READING OR READ)
S12	429	(S6 OR S7 OR S8) AND (S9 OR S10 OR S11)
S13	324	(S6 OR S7 OR S8) (5N) (SELECTING OR SELECTION OR SELECT OR SELECTED)
S14	11	(S6 OR S7 OR S8) (5N) (PICKING OR PICKED OR PICK)
S15	50	(S6 OR S7 OR S8) (5N) (CHOOSING OR CHOOSE OR CHOSEN)
S16	8	S12 AND (S13 OR S14 OR S15)
S17	8	RD S16 (unique items) [Scanned ti,kwic all]